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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/923,880	08/07/2001	Thane M. Larson	10012570-1	9747

7590 07/14/2004

HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY
Intellectual Property Administration
P.O. Box 272400
Fort Collins, CO 80527-2400

EXAMINER

SURYAWANSHI, SURESH

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2115

DATE MAILED: 07/14/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/923,880

Applicant(s)

LARSON ET AL.

Examiner

Suresh K Suryawanshi

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 07 August 2001.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 07 August 2001 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 8/7/01.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 1-20 are presented for examination.

Claim Objections

2. Claim 5 is objected to because of the following informalities: "a" should be deleted from "... wherein a the plurality ...", line 1. Appropriate correction is required.

3. Claim 14 is objected to because of the following informalities: "a" should be deleted from "... wherein a the plurality ...", line 1. Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 1-3, 6-8, 10-11, 13, 15-17 and 19-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hong et al (US Patent no 6,091,737) in view of Spahr et al (US Patent no 5,325,287).

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6. As per claim 1, Hong et al teach

a plurality of printed circuit assemblies, including at least one host processor card [col. 8, lines 5-15];

a server management card coupled to the plurality of printed circuit assemblies for monitoring and managing operation of the server system [col. 7, lines 20-30], the server management card receiving and storing status information from the plurality of printed circuit assemblies [col. 36, lines 1-15].

Hong et al do not disclose about a plurality of interfaces for configuring the server management card and accessing the stored status information from the server management card. However, Spahr et al expressly disclose of having two display/operator interfaces to manage/configure/monitor a machine controller of a system [Fig. 8; col. 15, lines 29-58] and data transmit back and forth [col. 3, lines 5-19]. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the cited references as both are directed to manage/configure/monitor a controller of a system. Moreover, Spahr et al expressly disclose the advantage of having a dual displays to control the system in two modes [col. 15, line 29 – col. 16, line 7]. In the first mode, the two displays can work as master and slave. In the second mode, the two displays can work independently of each other.

7. As per claim 2, Hong et al do not disclose that the plurality of interfaces to the server management card include at least one serial port interface and at least one LAN interface. However, Spahr et al clearly disclose of having a couple of display/operator interfaces [Fig. 8; col. 15, lines 29-58] and the plurality of interfaces including at least one data bus and communication link [col. 5, lines 61-68]. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the cited references as both are directed to manage/configure/monitor a controller of a system. Moreover, Spahr et al expressly disclose the advantage of having a dual displays to control the system in two modes [col. 15, line 29 – col. 16, line 7]. In the first mode, the two displays can work as master and slave. In the second mode, the two displays can work independently of each other.

8. As per claims 3 and 13, Hong et al teach that wherein the LAN interface is configured to be coupled to a server management LAN [col. 2, lines 48-50; the knowledge of a server management software clearly indicates that the LAN connection to a server management LAN].

9. As per claim 6, Hong et al do not disclose that wherein multiple connections through the plurality of interfaces to the server management card may be active at one time. However, Spahr et al clearly disclose of having a dual display/operator interfaces that are active at one time [col. 15, line 29 – col. 16, line 7]. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the cited references as both are directed to manage/configure/monitor a controller of a system. Moreover, Spahr et al expressly disclose the advantage of having a dual displays to control the system in two modes [col. 15, line 29 – col.

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16, line 7]. In the first mode, the two displays can work as master and slave. In the second mode, the two displays can work independently of each other.

10. As per claims 7 and 16, Hong et al disclose the invention substantially. Hong et al do not expressly disclose that wherein the multiple connections through the plurality of interfaces include a master connection, and at least one mirrored connection, wherein the master connection provides control over the server management card, and the at least one mirrored connection allows monitoring of the master connection. However, Spahr et al clearly disclose of having a dual display/operator interfaces functioning in master/slave mode of operation [col. 15, lines 29-58]. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the cited references as both are directed to manage/configure/monitor a controller of a system. Moreover, Spahr et al expressly disclose the advantage of having a dual displays to control the system in two modes [col. 15, line 29 – col. 16, line 7]. In the first mode, the two displays can work as master and slave. In the second mode, the two displays can work independently of each other.

11. As per claim 8, Hong et al teach that wherein the server management card is configured to communicate via a telnet protocol through at least one of the plurality of interfaces to the server management card [col. 36, lines 43-47].

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12. As per claims 10 and 19, Hong et al disclose the invention substantially. Hong et al disclose about a security check [col. 36, lines 51-52, 63-65; col. 37, lines 8-9]. Hong et al do not expressly disclose about having three levels of users access. However, a routineer in the art would know that in a server/client environment, users are granted certain type of accessibility. One user may have read only accessibility. One user may read and write. One user may have read and configuration accessibility. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide three or more levels of user access as needed to secure the system properly.

13. As per claim 11, Hong et al teach

providing a management card in the server [col. 7, lines 20-30];

transmitting status information from the cards fitted in the server system to the management card [col. 36, lines 1-16];

storing the configuration information on the management card [col. 36, lines 43-50; col. 37, lines 4-7].

Hong et al do not disclose about a plurality of interfaces for configuring a management card; receiving the status information from the management card via one of the plurality of user interfaces; and transmitting configuration information through one of the plurality of user

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interfaces to the management card. However, Spahr et al expressly disclose of having two display/operator interfaces to manage/configure/monitor a machine controller of a system [Fig. 8; col. 15, lines 29-58] and data transmit back and forth [col. 3, lines 5-19]. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the cited references as both are directed to manage/configure/monitor a controller of a system. Moreover, Spahr et al expressly disclose the advantage of having a dual displays to control the system in two modes [col. 15, line 29 – col. 16, line 7]. In the first mode, the two displays can work as master and slave. In the second mode, the two displays can work independently of each other.

14. As per claim 15, Hong et al do not disclose about providing multiple simultaneously active connections through the plurality of user interfaces to the management card. However, Spahr et al clearly disclose of having a dual display/operator interfaces that can be simultaneously active [col. 15, line 29 – col. 16, line 7]. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the cited references as both are directed to manage/configure/monitor a controller of a system. Moreover, Spahr et al expressly disclose the advantage of having a dual displays to control the system in two modes [col. 15, line 29 – col. 16, line 7]. In the first mode, the two displays can work as master and slave. In the second mode, the two displays can work independently of each other.

15. As per claim 17, Hong et al teach that connecting to the management card through one of the plurality of user interfaces using a telnet protocol [col. 36, lines 43-47].

16. As per claim 20, Hong et al teach

a set of bus inputs for receiving status information via at least one system bus from the plurality of cards fitted in the server system [col. 36, lines 1-15];

a memory for storing the received status information [col. 7, lines 20-30].

Hong et al do not disclose about a plurality of interfaces for configuring the server management card and accessing the stored status information from the server management card. However, Spahr et al expressly disclose of having two display/operator interfaces to manage/configure/monitor a machine controller of a system [Fig. 8; col. 15, lines 29-58] and data transmit back and forth [col. 3, lines 5-19]. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the cited references as both are directed to manage/configure/monitor a controller of a system. Moreover, Spahr et al expressly disclose the advantage of having a dual displays to control the system in two modes [col. 15, line 29 – col. 16, line 7]. In the first mode, the two displays can work as master and slave. In the second mode, the two displays can work independently of each other.

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17. Claims 4, 5, 12 and 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hong et al (US Patent no 6,091,737), Spahr et al (US Patent no 5,325,287) and further in view of Moss et al (US Patent no 6,144,549).

18. As per claims 4 and 12, Hong et al and Spahr et al disclose the invention substantially. Hong et al and Spahr et al do not disclose that wherein the plurality of interfaces to the server management card further include at least one LCD panel mounted on the server system. However, Moss et al expressly disclose that many servers incorporate an LCD on the server chassis [col. 1, lines 37-38; col. 2, lines 29-30, 41-45]. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the cited references as they are directed to provide an easy access to the system management functions. Moreover, a routineer in the art will easily recognize the benefit of having an LCD access on the server chassis, as it will definitely eliminate a big space requirement as well as providing a better power saving with less heat dissipation.

19. As per claims 5 and 14, Hong et al and Spahr et al disclose the invention substantially. Hong et al and Spahr et al do not disclose about a first LCD panel mounted on a front panel of the server system, and a second LCD panel mounted on a back panel of the server system. However, Moss et al expressly disclose that many servers incorporate an LCD on the server chassis [col. 1, lines 37-38; col. 2, lines 29-30, 41-45]. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the cited references

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as they are directed to provide an easy access to the system management functions. Moreover, a routineer in the art will easily recognize the benefit of having an LCD access on the server chassis, as it will definitely eliminate a big space requirement as well as providing a better power saving with less heat dissipation. One can also have two LCD access on the server chassis for redundant purpose as if one does not work, another can be utilized.

20. Claims 9 and 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hong et al (US Patent no 6,091,737), Spahr et al (US Patent no 5,325,287) and further in view of Jakacki (I2C Bus Facts; Newsgroups: comp.arch.embedded, comp.realtime, sci.electronics.design, comp.home.automation; Date: 3/6/1997).

21. As per claims 9 and 18, Hong et al and Spahr et al disclose the invention substantially. Hong et al and Spahr et al do not expressly disclose that the backplane includes at least one I2C bus. However, Jakacki discloses that an I2C bus has been known for over a decade and it is very commonly used for point-to-point communication. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize well-known bus architecture, which is simple and freely available.

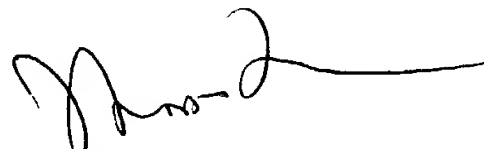
Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Suresh K Suryawanshi whose telephone number is 703-305-3990. The examiner can normally be reached on 9:00am - 5:30pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Thomas C. Lee can be reached on 703-305-9717. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

sks
July 7, 2004


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